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Direct recruitment of Deputy Collectors.

* 41 *Q.*—Sr) M. S. MOGRAL: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of Deputy Collectors directly recruited in the year 1951–52; and

(*b*) the number of Deputy Collectors appointed by promotion from the subordinate staff during the said period?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—" (*a*) Three.

" (*b*) 36."

SRI M. S. MOGRAL:—" In view of the fact that so many Deputy Collectors with a considerable period of service are reverted to their permanent post, may I know whether the Government will stop direct recruitment for a period of two years so that they may be absorbed in service? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—" Even now the direct recruitment and promotion are in the proportion of one to two."

SRI K. R. SAMBANDAM:—" May I know whether there is any Deputy Collector recruited from the backward community? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—" Notice, Sir. I have no idea."

SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH:—" May I know whether there are any Deputy Collectors recruited from tthe Harijan community? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—" In the last direct recruitment, three Deputy Collectors were recruited and they were all Harijans."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN:—" Has the recruitment ever included members of the dhobi classes? "

MR. SPEAKER:—" If the hon. Member wants to have information on this point, let him give notice of a separate question. Questions are over."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—" Sir, I would like to make a submission. Just 15 minutes back the meeting of the House began and the questions are now over. Normally, we have provided one hour for questions and it gives a very valuable democratic right to the Members of the House to put questions. The present situation has arisen precisely because the questions that are to be put for being answered are very few. I know, as a matter of fact, that a very large number of questions have been sent up for being answered on the floor of the House. Therefore, I would like to know whether it is not possible to increase the number of questions to be answered daily on the floor of the House."

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Mr. SPEAKER :—" This will depend on the number of questions for which answers are received from the Government."

Sri P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Then, may I take it, Sir, that the answers have not yet been received?"

Mr. SPEAKER :—" Yes."

Sri P. RAMAMURTHI :—" That would mean—I do not want to be taken to be harsh—that the Government are thereby sabotaging the rights of this House. When one hour has been provided for putting questions for eliciting information on many administrative problems, certainly the Government must be able to get answers to all the questions that have been addressed to them. They must tighten up their machinery and see to it that the answers are received in time so that the full one hour for putting questions may be utilised by this House."

The Hon. Sri C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, I think the hon. Member was not right in his allegation about the Government's sabotaging the right, the democratic right of putting questions. We are working and, I know it from my own personal knowledge and fatigue in that connection, we are working extraordinarily hard at the questions. In fact, I have come to feel that most of our Secretariat staff are employed in merely collecting information instead of doing any work, on account of these questions. All the same, we are doing all we can. But one thing must be remembered. This time the Assembly has met after prorogation and, according to the rules, only new questions received can be dealt with. When the questions are received, there will be no delay in answering them."

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

Separation of the Judiciary from the Executive.

1 *Q.*—Sri K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state—

(*a*) when the Committee appointed to review the working of the Scheme of Separation of the Judiciary from the Executive submitted its report to the Government; when the said report was printed; and when a copy of the report was furnished to a section of the Press in Madras; and

(*b*) what are the recommendations of the Committee and what is the action taken on the recommendations of the Committee?

A.—(*a*) The Committee submitted its report on the 13th November 1952. Government decided to make the report available to the public as a priced publication and ordered the printing of the necessary number of copies. The printed copies were received on the 19th January 1953 and a certain number of copies was distributed free to the Press on the 29th January 1953